

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Purpose of the Presentation

- To communicate our assessment of the Spring Valley
 - Environmental and health data
 - Community concerns and surveys
 - Scientific literature related to diseases of community concern

Overall Conclusion

- No community-wide adverse health effects expected due to American University Experiment Station activities.
- Excluding burial pits/disposal areas, contaminants in Spring Valley are below levels that may cause adverse health effects.

Arsenic

No Adverse Health Effects Expected

Soil
Concentrations;
Estimated
Exposure Doses

Exposure
Investigations:
Hair
Urine
Dust

DC DOH Arsenic-related Cancer Study

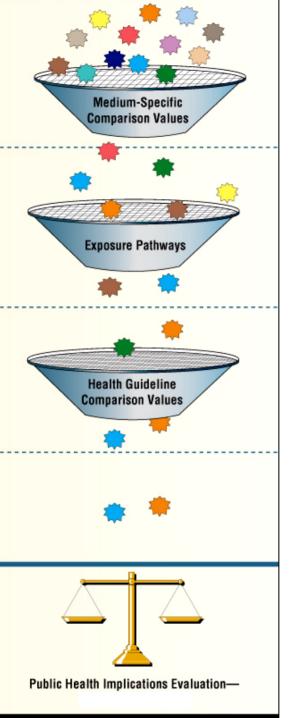
Other (Non-Arsenic) Contaminants

No Adverse Health Effects Expected

Contaminants at low levels and infrequently detected outside of burials

Contaminants released more than 80 years ago have degraded and in general become less toxic

Low environmental persistence of many AUES chemicals (except for some contaminants like metals)



Preliminary Screening of Chemicals

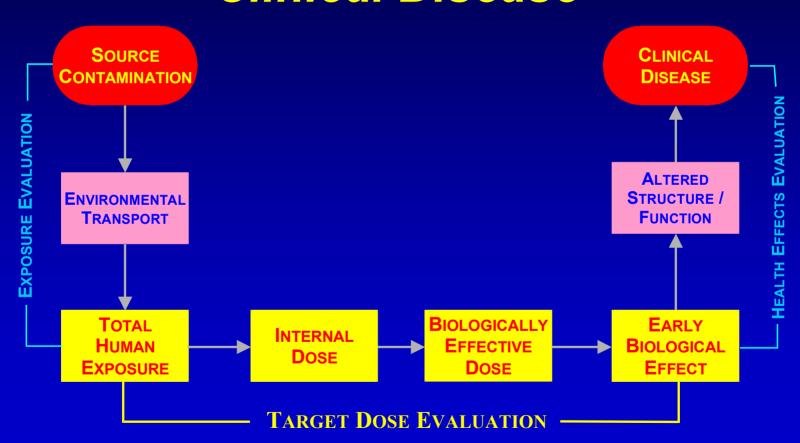
Pathway Evaluation

Exposure Dose Comparison

Contaminants of Concern

Public Health Implications

Continuum for Relating Environmental Contamination with Clinical Disease





Spring Valley Soil Data

- Area-wide sampling for arsenic
- Central Testing Area- Sampling for chemical warfare agents (CWAs) and their breakdown products; and/or explosives and their transformation products based on presence of a Point of Interest
 - Each property got a boring
 - Each boring analyzed for arsenic; analysis for other constituents was dependent on Point of Interest
- Comprehensive Sampling Area- Sampling for CWA and their breakdown products on 15% of properties
 - Targeted soil borings also conducted at these properties
- AUES list sampling results for OU4 residences, Sedgwick Trench, the Child Development Center (CDC), and American University lot 12

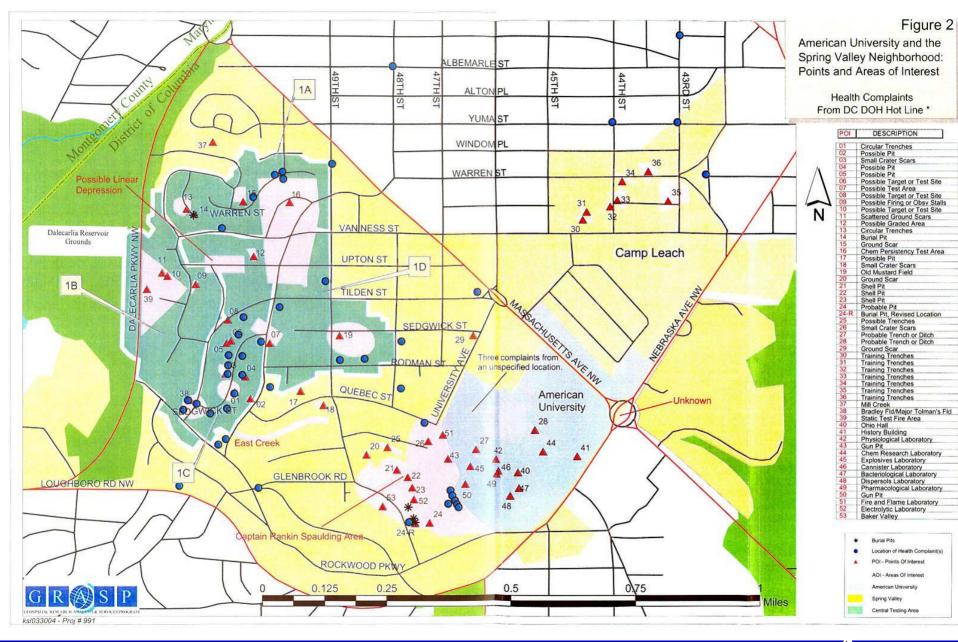
 ATSDR

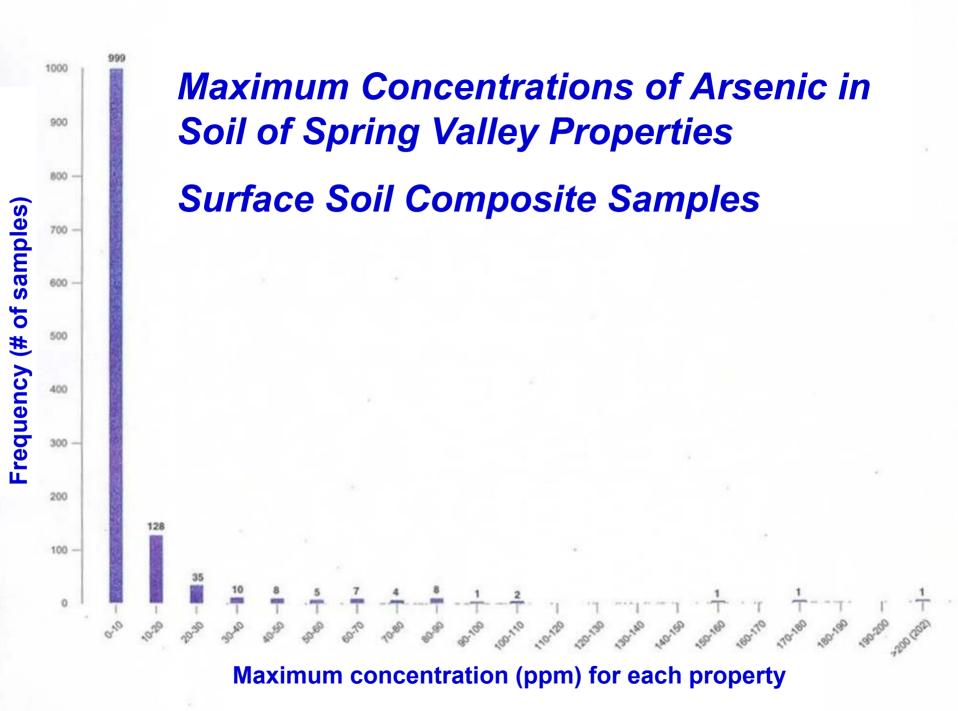
Additional Environmental Sampling

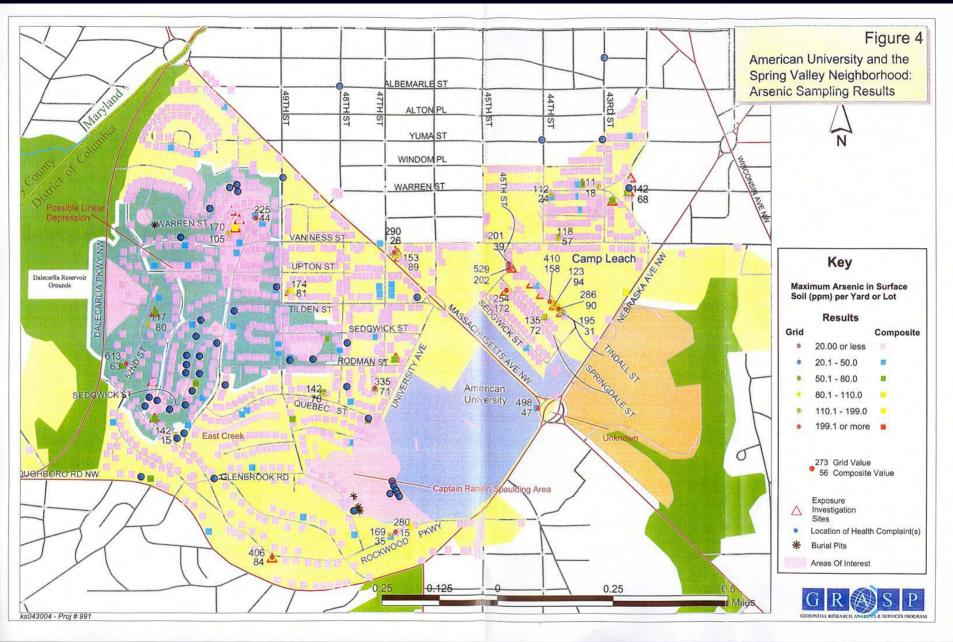
 Burial pits/disposal areas- soil, glassware, munitions

- Air data - indoor samples from 2 residences

 Water data - checked arsenic concentrations in municipal water system









Exposure Investigations

Sampling results indicate that harmful exposures are not occurring:

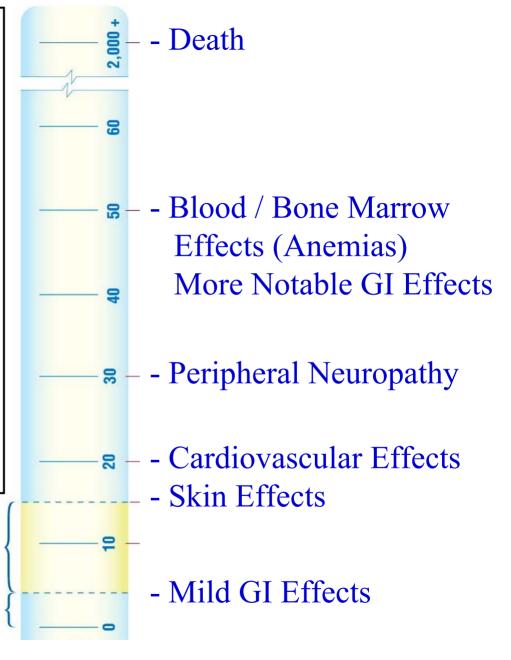
- February 2001, Child Development Center (CDC), hair
- February 2001, Washington Occupational Health Association Investigation, CDC, hair, urine
- March 2002, Spring Valley residents with the highest concentrations of arsenic in their yards, hair, urine, indoor dust
- Summer 2002, Spring Valley residents who participated in March 2002, conducted during soil removals, urine

Comparison of Spring Valley Arsenic Doses with *Lowest* Levels Reported to Cause Illness / Disease

(10⁻³ mg/kg/day)

* Assumes possible acute exposure of up to 529 ppm arsenic in soil and possible longer term exposure of up to 202 ppm arsenic in soil.

Poss. Detoxification Range Site Dose Estimates* -



Comparison of Spring Valley **Arsenic Doses with** Lowest Reported Cancer Effect Levels $(10^{-3} \text{ mg/kg/day})$

Range of Uncertainty -

Site Dose Estimates* -

- Liver Cancer - Bladder, Kidney, **Urethral Cancer** - Skin, Lung Cancer

^{*} Assumes possible exposure at up to 202 ppm arsenic in soil

DC DOH Study on Arsenic-related Cancers

- Cancers evaluated: urinary bladder, melanoma skin, lung, liver and kidney
- Compared Spring Valley area to:
 - 1. adjacent tract
 - 2. tract in Potomac, MD
- No excesses of arsenic-related cancer incidence and mortality during the study period 1987-1998

Other Contaminants in Soil (ppm)

Contaminant	Max. Value Residences Surface	Max. Value CDC AU Lot12 Subsurface
Benzo(a)- pyrene	0.720J	1.1J
Phosphorus	1,530	678
Thiodigylcol TDG	0.813J	0.732J

Multiple Factors Associated with Disease

Development

Environmental Contamination

•Age

•Gender

Genetic Factors

CLINICAL DISEASE

Pre-Existing

Disease

Other Chemical Triggers

- Drugs
- Alcohol
- Cigarette Smoke
- Nutrition
- Lifestyle

Infectious Disease

DC DOH Hotline Records

- March 2001-2002
- one or more reported illnesses or health conditions from 46 separate residences
- a wide range of conditions reported
- more than one third of the conditions were disorders of the blood and bone marrow
- ATSDR evaluated brain cancer mortality rates: SV Ward 3 rates similar to DC area and national rates_{ATSDR}

Community Surveys of Self-reported Health Conditions

- Adverse health conditions reported from 61 residences (expanded to 161 residences). Results similar to DC DOH hot line reports (reporting from additional residents provided additional cases of leukemias and peripheral neuropathy)
- ATSDR evaluated the 1999 leukemia mortality rate for SV Ward 3: approximately twice as high as the DC and national rates

Community Concerns

- Do contaminants associated with American University Experiment Station cause the types of disease found in Spring Valley?
 - Yes.
- Are contaminant levels in the environment high enough to cause disease?
 - No. Except for burial pits/disposal areas, contamination in site soil, air, and water are below levels that would cause harm to children and adults.

Conclusions

Soil- not expected to result in adverse health effects

Purial pits and shallow disposal areaspotential for exposure to hazardous materials if their contents are tampered with or disturbed

Arsenic and other chemicals are below levels that may cause adverse health effects

Environmental Recommendations

 Targeted surface soil sampling of selected residential yards

 Continue soil gas sampling near burial pits/disposal areas

Groundwater monitoring near burial pits/disposal areas

Recommendations to Residents

- Call USACE (410-962-0157 or 800-434-0988) if suspicious objects are found in your yards
 - If there is any concern regarding an item possibly being a munition, you should call 911
- Do not collect or handle such objects; remove any such objects presently in the home
- Follow the guidance in the brochure Safe Gardening, Safe Play, and a Safe Home
- Report suspect illnesses to your physicians and direct them to ATSDR's healthcare providers link at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/springvalley

Health Follow-up

Although no exposure to contamination that would lead to leukemia has been found, the DC DOH could determine any excess rates by evaluating incidence and mortality of these diseases.

ATSDR recommends that contaminant levels in exposure pathways continue to be addressed.

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Comments on Public Health Assessment

Mail comments to:

Records Center

ATSDR

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- Comments Due Date Extended
 - now due by April 29, 2005